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the Oudtshoorn and Prince Albert Districts made with a view to the Selection of a Site for a deep Borehole for Artesian Waters," by Corstorphine, and "The Congo Cave," by the same. Geologists will wish this new survey in a far-off land all possible success. C.

North Carolina and Its Resources. Issued by the State Board of Agriculture, Raleigh, 1896.

This is a general work intended to set forth the natural and cultural interests of the state. The subjects of geological interest are the topographic sketches illustrated by half tones, the climatic statistics, a geological map, a list of native minerals, a sketch of the gold, silver, copper, iron, corundum, mica, talc, monazite, marl, phosphate, coal, graphite, kaolin, and clay industries, and of the gems and gem stones of the state. The building stones and road material are also briefly treated. The work is well illustrated with excellent half tones, and is a very creditable book. C.

Bulletin of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, Vol. IV, No. 1, Part I. *Proceedings and Accompanying Papers 1892 to 1894.* By C. W. HALL, Editor. Minneapolis, 1896.

The papers of geological interest are: "Notes on the Alpine Characteristics of the Minnesota Flora of the Coteau des Prairies," by E. P. Sheldon; "The St. Peter's Sandstone," embracing descriptions of its fauna, including fourteen genera and twenty-eight species, and a discussion of its origin and correlation, by F. W. Sardeson; and "The Fauna of the Magnesian Series with Descriptions of its Fossils," by F. W. Sardeson. The large additions to the fauna of the Magnesian and St. Peter's horizons gives special value to these two papers. C.

Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Sciences for 1896. Vol. IV, Des Moines, 1897.

The volume contains a portrait of the late Charles Wachsmuth, accompanied by a memorial by Dr. Charles R. Keyes. The papers of geological interest are "The State Quarry Limestone," by Samuel Calvin; "Stages of the Des Moines, or Chief Coal-Bearing Series of

Kansas and Southwest Missouri and their Equivalents in Iowa," by Charles R. Keyes ; "The Vertical Range of Fossils at Louisiana," embracing an extended table, by Charles R. Keyes and R. R. Rowley ; "Natural Gas in the Drift of Iowa," by A. G. Leonard ; "The Results of Recent Geological Work in Madison County," by J. L. Tilton ; "The Drift Section at Oelwein," by Grant E. Finch ; "Evidence of a Sub-Aftonian Till Sheet in Northeastern Iowa," illustrated by a section and three full page half tones, by S. W. Beyer ; "A Pre-Kansan Peat Bed," by T. H. MacBride ; "A Summary of the Discussion of the Preceding Papers on the Oelwein Section," by Professor S. Calvin ; and "Additional Observations on Surface Deposits in Iowa," by B. Shimek. The remaining papers are chiefly biological.

Proceedings of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences, Vol. VI, 1889 to 1897. Davenport, 1897.

In this volume of 400 pages the archæological contributions very notably predominate. Some of these, however, possess geological interest from their connection with recent deposits. The dignity of the volume and of the society is lowered by an endorsement of the ridiculous claims of Captain Glazier, which are unworthy of serious consideration.

Stone Implements of the Potomac-Chesapeake Tidewater Province. By WILLIAM H. HOLMES. From *Fifteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology*. J. W. POWELL, Director. Washington, D. C., 1897.

This paper, though primarily archæological, possesses much geological interest because of its bearing upon anthropic geology. It consists of an elaborate discussion of the manufacturing of flaked stone implements and of the ancient quarry workshops of the District of Columbia, in which this manufacture was extensively carried on. The geological relations of these quarries and of the terranes in which they occur are accurately and fully set forth by sections, photographs, and sketches of the clearest possible type. The various stages of manufacture are fully elucidated by drawings and photographs, so that every feature of the process is most completely and convincingly elucidated. The conclusions reached by Professor Holmes are already